

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL **CONFIDENTIAL**

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

50X1-HUM

INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

COUNTRY Communist China

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1949

SUBJECT Political; Economic - Land reform

HOW
PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

DATE DIST. 20 Jan 1950

WHERE
PUBLISHED New York; Hong Kong

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE
PUBLISHED 15 Nov, 20 Dec 1949

LANGUAGE Chinese

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

CCP PROMOTES, CULTURAL, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF INNER MONGOLIA, SHENSI

CURRENT SITUATION IN INNER MONGOLIA -- Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao, 20 Dec 49

Under the leadership of the CCP, the people of Inner Mongolia are experiencing a new life developed on the principles of the New Democracy. The leagues and banners all have chiefs and deputy chiefs. In regions where the Chinese are more numerous than the Mongolians, the chief is Chinese and the deputy chief Mongolian. If there are more Mongolians, then the chief is a Mongolian. In the nomad areas, the banner and league chiefs are all Mongolians. In Inner Mongolia there is a liberation army of three columns, which includes a seasoned cavalry division.

Land reform has already begun in the agricultural areas. The land is being divided among Mongols and Chinese without discrimination and waste land is being reclaimed. In the pastoral areas, measures have been taken to protect grazing rights, promote selective breeding, and institute disease control among animals.

Because the Nationalist regime forced the Mongols to study Chinese, the people sought means to avoid sending their children to school, even to the extent of paying substitutes to attend. At present, the schools are staffed with native teachers and the Mongol language is being taught. Many new primary schools have been opened, as well as a military and political university and a cadre school.

The seat of the Inner Mongolian government is at Wu-lan-huo-t'ei. In this city there are nine newspapers including the Nei Meng Jih-pao, which has both Chinese and Mongol editions. Its daily circulation is approximately 4,000 copies.

NORTH SHENSI CONVOKES CADRE MEETINGS -- Ta Kung Pao, 15 Nov 49

Hsi-an, 12 November (NCNA) -- In the Huang-lung area of North Shensi the hsien of Lo-chu, Hsuan-nan, Huang-ling, and Huang-lung held a series of meetings of hsien, ch'u, and village cadre representatives during October 1949. The purpose of these meetings was to instruct all cadres in administrative policy to carry out realistic land reform. The meetings were attended by 954 representatives.

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB															
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI															

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

In all of the above localities some measure of land reform has already begun. At these meetings the problem of the middle-class farmer was discussed. The Huang-ling and Hsuan-nan meetings demonstrated the error of changing the status of the middle-class farmer. Although one group maintained that unless the status of the middle-class farmer were lowered it would be impossible to satisfy the demands of the poorer classes, this view was voted down by the majority as impractical and unsound. The plan adopted, which is the only one capable of success, is to change the status of poor and rich farmers but leave the middle group intact.

All agreed that surplus land should be requisitioned from the rich landlords and divided among the poorer tenant and farmer classes, along with public land, temple land, and other noncultivated areas. If these measures prove unsatisfactory, it was agreed to reclaim and open up wastelands.

Handling of the masses successfully requires unification and coordination of production, because the aim of land reform is the liberation of productive strength and increase of agricultural production.

To enforce the regulations it was unanimously agreed that each village should report once every 3 days to the ch'u; the ch'u every 5 days to the hsien; and the hsien every 7 days to the subdistrict. In this way an accurate check on the enforcement of land reform could be maintained. These steps also give an opportunity for an interchange of experiences and problems. It was decided to conduct inspections periodically to promote success and prosperity.

- E N D -

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL